

A STARTLING STORY

Told by Foreign Workmen Before the Trades Assembly.

THE U. S. CONTRACT LABOR LAW

Alleged to Have Been Violated by a Wheeling Concern.

TESTIMONY OF FOUR POTTERS

Who Say They Were Brought Here Under a Contract With the Ohio Valley China Company—The Case Dropped by the Treasury Department—The Case Said by the Commissioner of Immigration to be the Strongest He Knows Of—Effort to Re-open It—An Official of the Company Explains the Case.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly there were present four of the German workmen, formerly employed at the plant of the Ohio Valley China Company in this city, who presented their case before the assembly and made the claim that they had been brought over in violation of the contract labor law. The matter was brought before the assembly by the following communication from the four men:

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.
WHEELING, W. VA., March 20, 1894.
Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly.
We, the undersigned, take the liberty to submit to the commissioner for contract labor, the following complaint:
During the month of November, 1891, there appeared in a German trade journal (Die Ameise—The Ant), the following advertisement:

WANTED.
Foreign, single men preferred, to go abroad. For particulars inquire at the office of Die Ameise.

We did inquire and were told to address Mr. Theurich, Ohio Valley China Company, Wheeling, W. Va., which we also did. We were engaged by that firm, and they sent us transportation from Bremen to Baltimore, and also paid railroad fare to Wheeling. Contract labor being against the existing law, that firm has violated the same, for in all their communications they cautioned us to keep silence in every respect. When we were examined, however, by the immigrant inspector, we told the whole truth, and we were permitted to pass. We beg to state here that in case there is a proviso in the law, to the effect that "artists or teachers" in our line of trade could be imported, such proviso does not come within the scope of our personal employment, because we performed no services that could not have been done just as well by American laborers, and even female labor. The main object of the firm was to obtain cheap labor. Furthermore, the workmen so imported, at least a majority of them, were not employed upon that branch of trade for which they had been originally imported.

We have called the attention of the firm repeatedly to the non-fulfillment of their promises, and the consequence thereof was our discharge. The firm went even so far, that notwithstanding their intention to dispense with our services six weeks ago, they kept silent up to this time, when we had to spend all our savings, when we are helpless, as nowhere, at this time we can work be found; and other factories in our line of trade, declined to give employment to imported workmen in this city. Under such circumstances it is our desire to return to Germany, and to that end we would ask, therefore, the favor that the commissioner would send an official or two, for the purpose of investigating our case. In some instances workmen have been dismissed without, or for little cause, and their places were filled by new imported workmen. We will mention only one instance: Emil Haehnlein, who was employed for some years in American factories, was employed for a probationary term, and had worked for six months, was discharged, and his place filled by a workman recently imported, but (would) could, if required, report other similar cases; and we can substantiate our statements by producing the original contract letters. The following is a list of the imported laborers: Karl Gotz, Karl Weiss, Emil Beck, Mrs. Dankhof, Hermann Kitzig, Frederick Gressler, Max Uhlworm, August Seel, Julius Schmidt, Frederick Gottschall, August Volkmer, Wilhelm Franz, Ernst Goerz, Joseph Weiss, and a certain Mr. Palmo Korn, Richard Gressler, and Alex. Theurich. Probably imported are: Dr. Zimmer, Edmund Theurich, Robert Seel, and Ernst Koenig, Engelhardt and Althoff. The two last named state that they had met Dr.

Zimmer at the World's Fair in Chicago, but this is a mere subterfuge, as in all probability they have been imported under contract from Scherbach, Hesse by Chief Artist Beck. After their arrival here the former artist Drunkler was discharged, and Engelhardt was given his place.

Karl Gotz, Karl Weiss, Emil Beck, and Wilhelm Beck arrived in Baltimore during April, 1891, and when interrogated as to their destination, whether or not they were bound for the Ohio Valley China Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., they answered in the negative, and notwithstanding their oath, they arrived here the day after and went to work; and the registration of the immigration office, at Baltimore, will prove the truth of our assertions. The undersigned, Julius Schmidt and Karl Stephan, had first been imported for the Ohio Valley China Company, and landed in Baltimore on February 22, 1892; but they were returned to Germany on the following day, February 23, 1892. Six weeks after, however, they were requested by the same firm, by letter, to return to America (via New York), as cabin passengers, and they were instructed to represent themselves as merchants, in case their business should be inquired into by the immigration authorities. There was draft for 300 marks in their favor deposited with the Dresden Bank, Berlin, but Schmidt, started alone for America.

There was some trouble on account of imported labor, as early in the fall of 1892, but the differences were settled by the firm, some way or other.

Joseph Weiss and Palmo arrived here last spring, and Althoff and Engelhardt during July, 1893. Please send some one to investigate this matter—if possible, one who can talk German.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JULIUS SCHMIDT,
FRIEDRICH GOTTSCHALL,
HERMANN KITZIG,
WILHELM FRANZ.

Address: Julius Schmidt, No. 411 Canal street, Wheeling, W. Va.
N. B. Richard Gressler arrived in fall, 1893, and Korn about January, 1894.

The president of the assembly, continuing after reading the communication, said that for several weeks Mr. Roman Dobler, formerly president of the assembly, now special immigration agent of the treasury department had been at work on an investigation.

During the former administration Special Agent Charles Goff had been here on the same case, but it had not been brought to a successful issue, and the trades assembly, which was then championing the investigation had become disgusted with the special agent. When Mr. Dobler was put on the case, said the speaker, the assembly knew that it had a representative who would report thoroughly on the matter. The investigation was made and the evidence against the company was damning. Commissioner Stump said it was the strongest case ever brought before the department, yet Secretary Carlisle decided upon a technicality that it would not be politic to continue the case. Carlisle's decision to push the case was on account of the report made by Goff before.

Four of the men were present at the meeting of the assembly to appeal to the assembly to do what it can to reopen the case; they want revenge for the manner in which they had been treated by the company. Instead of being put to the work to which they had been accustomed they had been put to work at menial occupations at poor pay, and now without work, no knowledge of the English language, their condition is one of practical helplessness.

HOLDING WITNESSES.
While the case was being worked up by Mr. Dobler, and District Attorney Watts had said that it would come to trial in the local United States court, he told the president of the assembly of the matter and the importance to labor interests that the men be kept here as witnesses. The two borrowed \$300 and bought the men \$10 worth of groceries, but soon afterwards information was received from Washington that the case was not likely to be prosecuted.

The trades assembly, continued the president, should do all in its power to have the case reopened. Commissioner Stump had twice made an appeal to Secretary Carlisle to have the case brought to trial, each time declaring there was no doubt that a verdict could be secured against the china company. He took it that the assembly should take hold, first making a complete and thorough statement of the affair to Mr. Carlisle, in which it should be shown that while the china people were in Washington in force to defend themselves, none of the assembly's representatives were present to press their side of the case—that they were hoodwinked.

DAMAGING LETTERS.
He had read a letter from the china company to one of the workmen in Germany, telling him to practice an imposition on the government in order to get into this country; telling the man to come over as a cabin passenger and palm himself off as a merchant. Numerous other letters were presented before the treasury department proving the case against the company conclusively. It had been claimed the contract law did not apply to this instance, as it was a new industry, but Mr. Dobler had shown to the department that there are a number of other factories in this country who manufacture the same goods. The men who were brought over in this manner were put to work in a way unfamiliar to them—the American system—and were soon put to work at menial occupation at meagre wages. It was not skilled labor that the china company wanted—it was cheap labor that they could grind down to the wages of girls and boys. Concluding he said that under the former administration the trades assembly had been tricked out of a righteous decision, to which it was justly entitled. The contract labor law was enacted for the benefit of the working people and we should see that it is carried out.

At the conclusion of the president's address on the subject, one of the workmen was called upon to submit to an examination. This was Hermann Kitzig.

KITZIG TESTIFIES.
Q—Tell how you came over here. A—I read the advertisement in the paper like the one in the statement, and I wrote and got an answer. It said the pay would be \$12 a week, and part of the time piece work. I worked for \$12 a week for two months and then got \$20 a day. I worked on till November and then left.

Q—How did you come to leave? A—I don't know the reason. On the 22nd of November I asked the foreman what to do, and he said there was nothing. On the 10th of January I saw Dr. Zimmer, and he said there was no more work. They put another man in my place and he is imported.

Q—How about the other pieces? A—They got \$2 a day and some others work. Sometimes they get less than \$2. In October there was no work, except girl's work, and some of them did that kind of work.

Q—Tell how you came over to this country. A—I got the pay for my fare from Germany to Wheeling.

Q—Did you have to pay it back to the company? A—No, didn't have to pay them anything.

Q—Is the work that you did, work that can be done by the workmen here? A—Not the kind of work that is done by the potters here. But they made us work on the American system later.

WAGES IN GERMANY.
Q—How much can you earn at home in Germany? A—Six or seven dollars a week.

Kitzig also said that more work can be done in Germany than here on account of the clay being of a better quality. The same ware made in Germany, however, can be manufactured in this country.

Q—What kind of work did you do? A—I was brought over to do "turner" work, but when I got here I found none of that kind of work to do, and had to work on the American system.

A number of other questions were put, none of them of any importance, and at this juncture a delegate who had been closeted with the three other foreigners, none of whom could speak a word of English, came in with his written report, which contained facts about as brought in the testimony of Kitzig. It developed that they had worked at girls' work in the factory at \$5 per week. According to Gottschall he had been told by Zimmer not to tell anything at all and that they wanted no Americans.

A delegate moved that a letter setting forth the facts in the case be written by the secretary of the assembly to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, in an endeavor to have a new hearing of the case. A copy of the decision by the treasury department will also be asked for. Mr. Dobler was reimbursed for the \$10 that he spent to keep the witnesses here, and it was decided to request all local unions, to protest against the action taken in this case and ask for its reopening. Later one of the colored delegates moved that the four men be voted \$10 by the assembly, which was done.

THE COMPANY'S SIDE.
Mr. Paul Reymann Tells a Reporter Just How It Was.

Last evening an INTELLIGENCER reporter called on Mr. Paul Reymann, of the Ohio Valley China Company, and asked him for the company's version of the employment of these people. He said when the company decided to go into the manufacture of French china in Wheeling, they looked around in the industry in this country and found that it was made nowhere, although several companies were making something they called French china. It was decided that it would be necessary to have foreign workmen at the start, and a petition was sent to the department at Washington narrating the state of affairs, and asking a ruling as to whether under the law the company had not the right to contract with and import European laborers. The contract labor law provides that men may be imported to start an industry or a branch of an industry new in this country.

The department refused to render an opinion. The company received an answer that there was no provision of the law which authorized the authorities to pass on a case in advance, and the officials of the company were advised to bring over a few of the men and make a test case.

They adopted this counsel, and on the arrival of the workmen the company itself reported the fact to the treasury department and requested an investigation. Immigration Commissioner Charles T. Goff was sent here and made the investigation. He took the testimony of all the men, as well as all the others having knowledge of the subject. Capt. B. D. Dwyer represented the company. It was shown to the satisfaction of Mr. Goff that while the men were admittedly brought to America under contract for their labor, they came to establish a new industry, skilled labor for which could not be obtained in the United States, and he reported to the department that there had been no violation of law, which report was approved by the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Reymann said the work was started with something like 150 men, of whom not one-tenth were brought from abroad, and the forces were so employed and taught that the company need not remain longer than absolutely necessary dependent on the foreigners. Some of them proved unfit for the work, and of these a few were sent back to Germany at once. Others were given other employment than that for which they were brought over. A few, by neglect of duty or incompetence, compelled the company to discharge them, and they have since done all in their power to cause the company trouble.

AN EDITOR INDICTED.
Charged With Blasphemy and Nuisance and Will Go to Jail.

LExINGTON, Ky., April 8.—Charles C. Moore, editor of the famous Blue Grass Blade, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday for blasphemy and nuisance. It is more than probable that Moore will refuse to give bail and go to jail, as he did when indicted at Paris a year ago. The indictment for nuisance charges that Moore has habitually applied offensive epithets to private citizens and raked up incidents in their private lives much to their annoyance.

Burglars in Mineral County.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Piedmont, W. Va., April 8.—U. S. Marshall Wilson's store at Burlington, this country, was robbed Saturday night. The safe was blown open and \$300 and valuable papers secured. The telephone line was cut and the robbers stole the horse and buggy of J. C. Smith, which was abandoned at Keyser. The postoffice was in the same room, but nothing is missing. There is no clue, but a liberal reward will be offered for the arrest of the thieves.

Theft of Tramps.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FLEMINGTON, W. Va., April 8.—While J. B. Whitehair and family of this city were absent from home this afternoon thieves effected an entrance through a door of the kitchen into his house and stole from a trunk fifty dollars in money, together with several pieces of valuable jewelry. They boldly passed out through the front door and made good their escape. It is supposed to be the work of tramps.

The confidence that people have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is the legitimate and natural growth of many years. It has been handed down from parent to child, and is the favorite family medicine in thousands of households.

All kinds of Sign Painting by KUBNER & CHEW.
Exrs examined free. Glasses ground for any kind of spectacles or eyes. PROF. SHRY, the Optician, 1110 Main St. 2W4F

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Exrs examined free. Glasses ground for any kind of spectacles or eyes. PROF. SHRY, the Optician, 1110 Main St. 2W4F

TEAS, SPICES, ETC.

Atlantic Tea Co.

Our reputation for selling only fresh and standard goods is well known. Examine our price list and you will find you can buy the best at our stores for less money than you pay for inferior goods at other places.

OUR PRICE LIST:

Mail Pouch Tobacco, per pound	28c
Choice Fancy Sugar Corn, 3 cans for	25c
Standard Sugar Corn, 4 cans for	25c
Early Java Beans, 2 cans for	25c
Sugar Beans, 5 cans for	25c
Best Standard Tomatoes, 3 cans for	25c
Best Pio Peaches, 5 cans for	25c
Best Table Peaches, 2 cans for	25c
Extra Choice Best Salmon, 2 cans for	25c
Best Wash Beans, each	15c
Pettit John Food, per package	11c
Choice Seedless Raisins, per pound	10c
Large Raisins, per pound	5c
Choice Carolina Rice, per pound	5c
Large Seed Lemons, each	1c
Clothes Pins, per dozen	1c
Carpet Tacks, 5 ounces, per box	1c

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Let Those Who Can Follow!

Atlantic Tea Co.

WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG man with experience in office work; good reference, and would invest small amount. Address "POSITION," care Intelligencer office. ap7

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern:
My wife having left my board and bed Monday, March 26, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. [ap6] ADAM ELIC.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE AND CARPET FOR SALE. One Oak Bedroom Suite, one Bedstead, New Spring and Mattress, six chairs, one Ingrain and one Rag Carpet. Inquire at No. 63 Twelfth street. ap5

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES. We have a few late improved High Arm Sewing Machines that we have received in exchange for Standard Machines, some of them as good as new. We offer them at a bargain. The stock consists of late improved Singers, Domestic, Goodrich, High Arm Sewing and a few slightly used Standard Machines. Call early for a bargain. THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 60 Twelfth street, Wheeling, W. Va. ap5

FOR SALE.

AFEW CHOICE LOTS AT EDGINGTON.

Cheap and on Easy Terms.

W. V. HOGE.

603 City Bank Building 1300 Market Street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Four hundred and thirteen shares of stock of the Junction Iron Company, of Wheeling, West Virginia, which one hundred dollars par value per share. Also ten shares of stock of the H. P. Nail Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, being one thousand dollars par value per share. This is a splendid opportunity for a safe and paying investment. Must be sold by April 11, to close an estate. Said stock will be sold to the highest bidder, at the office of The International Trust Company, Boston, Mass., at 11:30 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, April 11, 1894. ap5

FOR SALE.

The saloon, No. 2036 Main street, now operated by Harry H. Smith (this includes five bar fixtures and everything essential to operate a first-class saloon), can be purchased from the undersigned at private sale very cheap for the next five days. If not sold in that time, the same will be offered at auction on the premises on Thursday, April 12, commencing at 10 a. m. Will sell as a whole or in parts. Besides the saloon are seven bed rooms fully furnished. All furniture for sale. ap5

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM ON Main street. Address Lock Box 539. ap7

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRONT room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, at No. 67 Sixteenth street. ap5

FOR RENT—ONE FIVE-ROOMED house, corner Thirtieth and Market streets. Possession at once. Inquire of JOSEPH A. LARKIN, 2141 Chapline street. mr22

FOR RENT—A LARGE FOUR- story building, situated on Water street, adjoining St. Charles Hotel. Apply to J. A. BODLEY, No. 60 Fifteenth street. jls

FOR RENT—HOUSE ON JACOB street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; eight rooms, including wash room and cellar; both gas; modern conveniences. Apply to 1513 Jacob street. mr29

FOR RENT.

1031 Jacob street, seven rooms and bath. 2012 Market street, five rooms and bath. 1019 Alley C. Five rooms.

1037 East street, two rooms and attic. 354 Fourteenth street, front room, first floor. Store room, No. 1027 Market street.

Store rooms, Nos. 4 and 5 Tenth street. GEO. J. MATTHEWSON.

Telephone 107. [ap7] 1123 Market Street.

FOR RENT.

The Wheeling Club Rooms.

One five-roomed house on Thirteenth street, both gas.

One flat, three rooms, Twenty-third street.

One house, five rooms, Twenty-third street. mr21

FOR RENT.

Second-Story Apartments IN NEW BUILDING ON MAIN AND TENTH STS.

Each apartment contains six rooms, hall and bath. Suitable for residences or offices. Also large comfortable shop. Prices reasonable to good tenants.

JAMES L. HAWLEY, 1420 Main St.

FOR RENT.

Store room in Peabody Building.

Office rooms in Peabody Building.

Steam heat, elevator and all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable.

PEABODY INSURANCE CO.,

1140 and 1128 Market Street.

PIANOS MOVED.

We are prepared to move pianos carefully and promptly.

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F. W. RAUMER & CO.

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BARGAIN BULLETIN.

E. B. POTTS' BARGAIN BULLETIN

WHEELING, W. VA.

One-Cent Articles.

6 Heavy Envelopes, 4 good Pen Holders, 6 Steel Pins, 1 Memorandum Book, 6 Sheets Note Paper, 6 Slate Pencils, 4 Lead Pencils, 4 Collar Buttons, 2 Buttons Hair Pins, 1 Handkerchief, 1 Thumbtack, 1 Paper Pins, 1 Paper Needle, 1 Spoon Silk Twist, 2 dozen Hooks and Eyes, 6 Barling Needles, 1 Needle Grater, 1 dozen Brass Pants Buttons, 1 Hat Pin, 1 Box Carpet Tacks, 1 dozen Clothes Pins, 1 Table, 1 Set Knitting Needles.

Lots of cheap goods going at 1 cent.

Two-Cent Articles.

12 dozen Buttons, 1 Fine Comb, 1 bottle Ink, 1 Pint Tin Cups, Handkerchiefs, Cake Cutters, Paper Boxes, Laundry Hair Pins, Carpenter Pencils, Collar Buttons, Pie Pans, Pocket Combs, Napkins, Can Openers, Spool Cotton, Toilet Soap, Gilets, Tape Liners, Rubber Tipped Pencils, Hair Crimpers.

We deal only in Bargains and give big value for the money.

Three-Cent Articles.